

## TITLE OF THE INVENTION

IMAGE COMMUNICATION APPARATUS, COMMUNICATION CONTROL  
METHOD AND IMAGE COMMUNICATION METHOD

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## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a technique for sending  
and receiving color image information.

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## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Conventional facsimile machines capable of  
communicating color image information send and receive  
15 color image information in Lab color space, which has  
been determined by ITU-T Recommendations T.30, T.4,  
T.81 and T.42. With conventional color facsimile  
machines of this kind, no particular problems arise  
because they have been used to send and receive color  
20 documents. In recent years, however, digital still  
cameras have become quite popular and there is now  
increasing demand for the ability to transmit color  
image information, which has been captured by such a  
digital still camera, using the facsimile  
25 communication protocol as is. However, the color  
space of color image information used in such a  
digital still camera is sYCC color space and not Lab

color space. In addition, digital cameras employ JPEG encoding as the method of encoding color images. In order to transmit an image captured by a digital camera, therefore, a protocol for transmitting JPEG code in sYCC color space as is has been studied.

In a case where image information captured by a digital still camera is transmitted, consideration has been given to the transmission, as is, of image files that have been stored on a memory card of the camera.

For example, consider JPEG full-color transmission in sYCC color space. Basically, the object of transmission in this case often is not color document information but file information concerning images captured by a digital still camera and stored on a Compact Flash (registered trademark) card.

Accordingly, for color document information, transmission in Lab color space has been considered. On the other hand, for file information acquired by a digital still camera or the like and stored on a Compact Flash (registered trademark) card, transmission in sYCC color space has been considered.

Accordingly, in a case where a JPEG-encoded file in sYCC color space has been received by an apparatus on the receiving side, no problems arise in regard to storing this file information on a Compact Flash (registered trademark) card. However, when an attempt is made to print the image on a print medium, it is

necessary to decode the image file first and then  
print the image.

If in this case only the number of pixels in the  
JPEG-encoded file, and not the resolution and print  
5 size of the image, is specified by the apparatus on  
the transmitting side, how printing should actually be  
performed will be indefinite. Accordingly, the  
facsimile machine on the transmitting side transmits  
the resolution at which photography was performed by  
10 the digital still camera, without setting a resolution  
such as 200 dpi, unlike the case where ordinary color  
image data is transmitted. Consequently, when the  
facsimile machine that has received this image file  
decodes the image file and prints the decoded image on  
15 plain paper, a high-quality image will not be obtained.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention  
20 is to provide an image communication apparatus in  
which, when encoded image information has been  
received, controls the form of printing of the  
received image information in dependence upon whether  
or not printing paper of a specific paper type has  
25 been loaded in the apparatus.

Another object of the present invention is to  
provide an image communication apparatus in which,

when encoded image information has been received,  
controls the form of printing of the received image  
information in dependence upon whether or not the  
color-space information of the received image  
5 information matches a prescribed color space.

Other features and advantages of the present  
invention will be apparent from the following  
description taken in conjunction with the accompanying  
drawings, in which like reference characters designate  
10 the same or similar parts throughout the figures  
thereof.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated  
in and constitute a part of the specification,  
illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together  
with the description, serve to explain the principles  
of the invention.

20 Fig. 1 is a functional block diagram illustrating  
the structure of a facsimile machine embodying the  
present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating a specific  
example of FIF information of DIS/DTC and DCS signals  
25 used in the facsimile machine of this embodiment of  
the invention;

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example of the data structure of a paper-type memory in a facsimile machine according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

5        Fig. 4 is a flowchart for describing the flow of control in an image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according  
10 to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 6 is a flowchart for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a flowchart for describing the flow of  
15 control in the image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 8 is a flowchart for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

20        Fig. 9 is a flowchart for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 10 is a flowchart for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according  
25 to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 11 is a flowchart for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

5 Figs. 12A and 12B are flowcharts for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

10 Fig. 13 is a flowchart for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figs. 14A and 14B are flowcharts for describing the flow of control in the image communication apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

15 Fig. 15 is a flowchart illustrating receive processing according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 16 is a flowchart illustrating receive processing according to the second embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 17 is a flowchart illustrating receive processing according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

## 25 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention

will now be described in detail in accordance with the accompanying drawings.

[First Embodiment]

As shown in Fig. 1, an NCU (network control unit) 2 effects a connection to another terminal via a telephone line 2a in order to use the telephone line 2a in data communication or the like, and controls the connection of a telephone switching network. Further, the NCU 2 effects a changeover to a data communication line and maintains a loop. Furthermore, in response to control by a CPU 22 via a bus 26, the NCU 2 connects the telephone line 2a to the side of a telephone set 4 (turns CML off) or connects the telephone line 2a to the side of a facsimile apparatus (hybrid circuit 6) (turns CML on). It should be noted that the telephone line 2a is connected to the side of a telephone set 4 (2b) under ordinary circumstances.

The hybrid circuit 6 separates signals into a transmit signal and receive signal, sends a transmit signal from an adder circuit 12 to the telephone line 2a via the NCU 2, receives a signal from the side of the communicating party via the NCU 2 and sends the signal to a modem 8 via a signal line 6a. The modem 8 is capable of performing modulation and demodulation that is based upon ITU-T Recommendations V.8, V.21, V.27ter, V.29, V.17 and V.34. Each transmission mode of the modem 8 is specified by control exercised by

the CPU 22 via bus 26. A transmit signal is input to the modem 8 via the bus 26, and the modem 8 outputs modulated data to a signal line 8a.

On the other hand, a receive signal that enters  
5 the modem 8 via the signal line 6a is demodulated and output to the bus 26 by the modem 8. An originating circuit 10 accepts input of telephone-number information via the bus 26 and outputs a DTMF select signal to a signal line 10a. The information on  
10 signal line 8a and the information on signal line 10a is input to the adder circuit 12, which proceeds to add this information and output the result to a signal line 12a.

A reading circuit 14, which is capable of reading  
15 a color image, outputs the read color image data to the bus 26. A printing circuit 16, which is capable of printing a color image, has print information input thereto via the bus 26 and performs printing line by line in succession in accordance with the print  
20 information. A memory (RAM) 18 is a working memory. The memory 18 is used to store the raw information of the image data read by the reading circuit 14 or information that is the result of encoding this image information, and to store receive information received  
25 via the bus telephone line 2a, and information that is the result of decoding this information, via the bus 26.

The memory 18 has a paper-type memory 18a. The types of printing paper that have been placed in paper cassettes that accommodate the printing paper of the printing circuit 16 can be registered in the paper-type memory 18a, as shown in Fig. 3. In this embodiment, types of printing paper have been stored in association with a paper cassette 1 and a paper cassette 2. A control panel 20 includes keys for single-button dialing, keys for abbreviated dialing, numeric keys, a \* key, a # key, a start key, a stop key, a set key, a key for selecting reading of color information, a key for selecting transmission of file information, a select key for transferring a received file to a card, and function keys. Key information obtained by operating the control panel 20 is output via the bus 26.

The control panel 20 further includes a display unit for displaying information that enters via the bus 26. A CPU (central processing unit) 22 performs overall control of the facsimile apparatus according to this embodiment and executes a facsimile-transmission control procedure. The control program of the CPU 22 has been stored in a ROM 24. A card interface 28 is adapted to accommodate an inserted card 30 [e.g., a Compact Flash (registered trademark)]

on which information captured by a digital camera has been stored].

Fig. 2 is a diagram useful in describing color-related bit information and information added anew to ITU-T Recommendation T.30 in this embodiment.

(1) Whether a JPEG-receive function in Lab color space is available is reported by bit 68 of the FIF (Facsimile Information Field) in a DIS (Digital Information Signal) / DTC (Digital Transmit Command). Further, JPEG transmission in Lab color space is specified by bit 68 of the FIF in a DCS (Digital Command Signal).

(2) Whether a function for receiving full-color information in Lab color space is available is reported by bit 69 of the FIF in the DIS/DTC signal. Further, full-color image transmission in Lab color space is specified by bit 69 of the FIF in the DCS.

(3) Whether a function for receiving JPEG code in sYCC color space is available is reported by bit X of the FIF in the DIS/DTC signal. Further, transmission by JPEG code in sYCC color space is specified by bit X of the FIF in the DCS.

With the color facsimile apparatus according to this embodiment, the receiving machine notifies the transmitting machine of the following by a preliminary procedure: whether or not the receiving machine has the function for receiving JPEG-encoded information in

Lab color space; whether or not the receiving machine has the function for receiving full-color information in Lab color space; or whether or not the receiving machine has the function for receiving JPEG-encoded information in sYCC color space. On the other hand, the transmitting machine designates the following with respect to the receiving machine: transmission of JPEG-encoded information in Lab color space; transmission of full-color information in Lab color space; or transmission of JPEG-encoded information in sYCC color space. Furthermore, the transmitting machine sets the type of printing paper with regard to the receiving machine.

In a case where transmission of JPEG code has been specified from the transmitting machine, whether received information sent from the transmitting machine is to be printed is decided in accordance with whether paper of a specific type has been loaded in the receiving machine. More specifically, assume that transmission of JPEG code has been specified from the transmitting machine. If a specific type of printing paper has been loaded in the receiving machine, then printing of the received information is executed. If a specific type of printing paper has not been loaded in the receiving machine, on the other hand, then printing of the received information is not executed.

More specifically, in a case where the

transmitting machine has specified transmission of  
JPEG code in sYCC color space, the receiving machine  
decides whether or not to print the received  
information in dependence upon whether a specific type  
5 of printing paper has been loaded in the machine.  
That is, if printing paper of a specific type has been  
loaded in the receiving machine, the receiving machine  
prints the received information. If printing paper of  
a specific type has not been loaded in the receiving  
10 machine, then the receiving machine stores the  
received information on a memory card or in the memory  
of the receiving machine without printing the received  
information. Here photographic paper or the like on  
which high-quality color images can be printed is the  
15 specific type of paper.

Figs. 4 to 11 are flowcharts illustrating  
processing executed by the facsimile apparatus  
according to this embodiment of the present invention.  
The program for executing this processing has been  
20 stored in the ROM 24 and is executed under the control  
of the CPU 22.

First, the content of the memory 18 is  
initialized at step S1 via the bus 26. Here the type  
of printing paper being accommodated in the paper  
25 cassette 1 and in the paper cassette 2 of the printing  
circuit 16 is stored in the paper-type memory 18a as  
"plain paper" in both cases. Next, control proceeds

to step S2, at which the display unit of the control panel 20 is cleared via the bus 26, and then to step S3, at which the CML of NCU 2 is turned off via bus 26. Next, control proceeds to step S4, at which the

5 facsimile apparatus determines whether reception has been selected. Control proceeds to step S5 when reception has been selected. When reception has not been selected, control proceeds to step S7, at which other processing that has been selected or designated  
10 is executed.

Control proceeds from step S7 to step S8, at which it is determined whether a designation to register types of printing paper has been selected in association with the paper cassettes of the printing  
15 circuit 16. If an instruction to perform registration is entered, control proceeds to step S9. Here the types of printing paper are registered in the paper-type memory 18a via the bus 26 in association with the paper cassette 1 and paper cassette 2 in the manner  
20 shown in, e.g., Fig. 3. When it is determined at step S8 that registration has not been designated, and also when step S9 has been executed, control proceeds to step S70 in Fig. 11.

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating an example of  
25 data in the paper-type memory 18a. Here the fact that "PLAIN PAPER" has been loaded in paper cassette 1 of printing circuit 16 and "PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER" in paper

cassette 2 has been registered.

It should be noted that the determination of paper type may be made by having the operator enter the type using the control panel 20. Alternatively,  
5 each paper cassette may be provided with a paper-type sensor and the type information may be registered in the memory 18a based upon results of discrimination from the paper-type sensors.

When reception has been selected at step S4,  
10 control proceeds to step S5, where the CML of the NCU 2 is turned on via the bus 26, and then to step S6, where the bits 68, 69 and X of the FIF in the DIS are made "1" in a preliminary procedure.

Next, control proceeds to step S10 (Fig. 5),  
15 where it is determined whether the X bit of the FIF in the DIS is "1". Control proceeds to step S11 if bit X is "1". Here the information in the paper-type memory 18a is read via the bus 26 and it is determined whether "PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER" has been loaded in a  
20 paper cassette of the printing circuit 16. When such paper has been loaded, control proceeds to step S12, at which the paper cassette in which the photographic paper has been loaded is selected, received JPEG code data in sYCC color space is decoded and expanded into  
25 image data and the image is printed on the photographic paper in a photographic mode. Control then proceeds to step S13, at which a post-procedure

is executed before control returns to step S3.

On the other hand, when it is found at step S11 that a paper cassette in which photographic paper has been loaded is not present in the printing circuit 16, control proceeds to step S14, at which it is determined whether the memory card 30 has been inserted and is capable of receiving a facsimile image. If the memory card 30 can receive the image, control proceeds to step S15, at which the facsimile image is received and the received JPEG code data in sYCC color space is stored on the memory card 30. Control then proceeds to step S16, at which a post-procedure is executed before control returns to step S3.

If it is found at step S14 that the memory card 30 has not been inserted, control proceeds to step 20 (Fig. 6), where it is determined whether the memory 18 has enough storage capacity to store the received image. If the image can be stored in the memory 18, control proceeds to step S21, where the received JPEG code data in sYCC control space is stored in the memory 18. Control then proceeds to step S22, at which a post-procedure is executed before control returns to step S3.

If it is found at step S20 that the memory 18 does not have enough storage capacity to store the received image, control proceeds to step S23. Here a message "THE MEMORY IS FULL. PRINT THE RECEIVED

INFORMATION." is displayed on the display unit of the control panel 20 to alert the operator. Control then returns to step S3. It should be noted that this display can be erased by operating a key such as a  
5 clear key on the control panel 20.

If it is found at step S10 (Fig. 5) that the X bit of the FIF in the DIS is not "1", control proceeds to step S30 (Fig. 7), where it is determined whether bit 68 or 69 of the FIF in the DIS is "1". If the  
10 decision rendered is "YES", control proceeds to step S31, at which reference is had to the paper-type memory 18a to determine whether plain paper has been loaded in a paper cassette of the printing circuit 16. If plain paper has been loaded, control proceeds to  
15 step S32. Here received JPEG code data in Lab color space is decoded, expanded into image data and printed on the printing paper in full color. Control then proceeds to step S33, at which a post-procedure is executed before control returns to step S3.

20 If it is found at step S31 that plain paper has not been loaded, control proceeds to step S34, at which it is determined whether photographic paper has been loaded in a paper cassette of the printing circuit 16. If photographic paper has been loaded,  
25 control proceeds to step S35. Here received JPEG code data in Lab color space is decoded, expanded into image data and printed on the printing paper in full

color. Control then proceeds to step S36, at which a post-procedure is executed before control returns to step S3.

5 If it is determined at step S34 that photographic paper has not been loaded in a paper cassette of the printing circuit 16, control proceeds to step S40 (Fig. 8), where it is determined whether the data can be received and stored in the memory 18. If the image data can be stored, control proceeds to step S41,  
10 where the received JPEG code data in Lab color space is stored in the memory 18. Control then proceeds to step S42, at which a post-procedure is executed before control returns to step S3.

If it is found at step S30 in Fig. 7 that bit 68  
15 or 69 of the FIF in the DCS signal is not "1" (i.e., in case of a monochrome image), control proceeds to step S50 (step 9), at which it is determined whether plain paper has been loaded in a paper cassette of the printing circuit 16. If plain paper has been loaded,  
20 control proceeds to step S51, where the received monochrome data is printed on plain paper in black and white. Control then proceeds to step S52, at which a post-procedure is executed before control returns to step S3.

25 If it is found at step S50 that plain paper has not been loaded in a paper cassette of the printing circuit 16, control proceeds to step S60 (Fig. 10),

where it is determined whether the received image data is capable of being stored in the memory 18. If storage is possible, control proceeds to step S61, where the received monochrome data is stored in the memory 18. Control then proceeds to step S62, at which a post-procedure is executed before control returns to step S3.

If a "NO" decision has been rendered at step S8 in Fig. 4, or after step S9 has been executed, control proceeds to step S70 (Fig. 11), where it is determined whether printing of image information that has been stored on the memory card 30 has been selected by entry of information from the control panel 20 operated by the operator. If printing of the image information from the memory card 30 is specified, control proceeds to step S71, at which it is determined whether photographic paper has been loaded in a paper cassette of the printing circuit 16. If photographic paper has been loaded in the paper cassette, control proceeds to step S72, at which the image information stored on the memory card 30 and selected is printed on the photographic paper in the photographic mode.

If it is found at step S71 that photographic paper has not been loaded in the printing circuit 16, control proceeds to step S80 (Fig. 12A). Here a message "LOAD PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER" is displayed on the

display unit of the control panel 20 to prompt the operator to load photographic paper, after which control returns to step S3. It should be noted that this display is erased by operating a key on the control panel 20.

If it is decided at step S70 that the content of the memory card 30 is not to be printed, control proceeds to step S81 (Fig. 12B), at which it is determined based upon information entered from the control panel 20 whether printing of image information stored in memory 18 has been selected. If printing has been selected, control proceeds to step S82, at which it is determined whether the image information selected for printing is image information in sYCC color space. If the image information is in sYCC color space, then control proceeds to step S83, at which it is determined whether photographic paper has been loaded in the printing circuit 16. If photographic paper has been loaded, control proceeds to step S84, where the image information stored in memory 18 and selected is printed on the photographic paper in the photographic mode. Control then returns to step S3. It should be noted that when it is determined at step S81 that printing of image information stored in memory 18 has not been designated, control returns to step S3.

If it is determined at step S82 that image

information selected for printing is not image  
information in sYCC color space, control proceeds to  
step S90 (Fig. 13), at which it is determined whether  
the color space of the image information selected for  
5 printing is Lab color space. If this is the case,  
control proceeds to step S91, at which it is  
determined whether plain paper has been loaded in the  
printing circuit 16. If plain paper has been loaded,  
control proceeds to step S92, at which the image  
10 information stored in memory 18 and selected is  
printed on the plain paper in full color. Control  
then returns to step S3.

If it is found at step S91 that plain paper has  
not been loaded in the printing circuit 16, then  
15 control proceeds to step S93, at which it is  
determined whether photographic paper has been loaded  
in the printing circuit 16. If photographic paper has  
been loaded, control proceeds to step S94, at which  
the image information stored in memory 18 and selected  
20 is printed on the photographic paper in full color.  
Control then returns to step S3.

On the other hand, if it is found at step S93  
that photographic paper has not been loaded, control  
proceeds to step S101 (Fig. 14A), at which a message  
25 "LOAD PLAIN PAPER" is displayed on the display unit of  
the control panel 20 to prompt the operator to load  
plain paper. It should be noted that this display is

erased by operating a key on the control panel 20.

Control then returns to step S3.

If it is determined at step S90 in Fig. 13 that the color space of the image information selected for printing is not Lab color space, control proceeds to step S102 (Fig. 14B), where it is determined whether plain paper has been loaded in the printing circuit 16. If plain paper has been loaded, then control proceeds to step S103, at which the image information stored in memory 18 and selected is printed on the plain paper in black and white. If it is found at step S102 that plain paper has not been loaded, then control proceeds to step S101.

Thus, it can be so arranged that when transmission of color image information has been selected, printing of the received information is executed by the receiving machine if printing paper of a specific type has been loaded in the receiving machine. If printing paper of a special type has not been loaded, on the other hand, then printing of the received information will not be executed. This makes it possible to realize printing with a high image quality.

Further, if high-quality printing cannot be performed, a high-quality image can be printed after printing paper of a special type has been loaded. This makes it possible to provide a facsimile

apparatus that is very easy for the user to use.

Further, according to this embodiment, it can be so arranged that when transmission has been selected for color image information in sYCC color space that is most likely image information captured by a digital still camera and transmitted without being manipulated, printing of the received image is executed if printing paper of a specific type has been loaded in the receiving machine and, conversely, printing of the received image is not executed if printing paper of a specific type has not been loaded in the receiving machine. As a result, a high-quality image that has been captured by a digital camera can be printed at a high quality. Further, it can be so arranged that if a high-quality image cannot be printed, printing is performed on printing paper of a specific type after the paper of the specific type is loaded. This makes it possible to provide a facsimile apparatus that is very easy for the user to use.

Further, according to this embodiment, control can be exercised in such a manner that when transmission has been selected for color image information in sYCC color space that is most likely color image information or image information captured by a digital still camera and transmitted without being manipulated, printing of the received image is executed if printing paper of a specific type has been

loaded in the receiving machine and printing of the received image is not executed if printing paper of a specific type has not been loaded in the receiving machine. Furthermore, when the desired paper has not  
5 been loaded, the image information can be stored on a memory card or in the memory of the facsimile apparatus proper. After the desired paper is loaded, the image data can be read out of the memory card or memory and printed on printing paper of a specific  
10 type.

Furthermore, an image file in sYCC color space can be transmitted as is and the image file can be received and processed by the receiving machine. In addition, the received image file can be uploaded as  
15 is to a Compact Flash (registered trademark) card. Since JPEG-format information can be transmitted by an image file in sYCC color space, it is possible to perform facsimile color communication that conforms to the apparatus on the receiving side.

20 Further, by merely adding on a single bit that indicates in a preliminary procedure whether or not a facsimile machine has a function for receiving in sYCC color space, notification of number of extension bits of a single item of pixel information and of  
25 subsampling can be implemented merely by adding on one bit to the FIF of DIS, DCS and DTC signals. This leaves the possibility of extension of the FIF in the

future and makes possible application not only to Lab color space but also to sYCC color space.

Thus, in accordance with the present invention as described above, JPEG-encoded information can be  
5 received and the image thereof printed on printing paper of a specific type.

[Second Embodiment]

A second embodiment of the present invention will now be described. The first embodiment of the  
10 invention described above is such that if encoded image information has been received, the form in which the received image information is printed is controlled in dependence upon whether or not a specific type of printing paper has been loaded. The  
15 invention corresponding to this embodiment is such that if encoded image information has been received, the form in which the received image information is printed is controlled in dependence upon whether the color-space information of the received image  
20 information matches a prescribed color space.

The structure of a facsimile apparatus serving as the image communication apparatus of the invention of this application corresponding to this embodiment is substantially the same as that shown in Fig. 1.  
25 However, the memory 18 need not have the paper-type memory 18a. Further, a control program for controlling receive processing that characterizes this

embodiment has already been stored in the ROM 24 within the facsimile apparatus. Receive processing according to this control program will be described in detail with reference to the flowcharts of Figs. 15 to 5 17.

First, after the memory 18 is initialized via the bus 26 at step S104 in Fig. 15, the display unit of the control panel 20 is cleared via the bus 26 at step S105 and the CML of the NCU 2 is turned off, i.e., the 10 telephone line 2a is connected to the side of the telephone set 4, via the bus 26 at step S106.

Based upon input information from the control panel 20, it is determined at step S107 whether registration of printing size at the time of printing 15 has been selected at reception of JPEG-encoded data in sYCC color space. Control proceeds to step S108 if registration has been selected and to step S109 if registration has not been selected. At step S108 a specific size is stored in the memory 18 via the bus 20 26 as a printing size at reception of JPEG-encoded data in sYCC color space. The specific size is obtained as input information from the control panel 20 and, e.g., size A6 is registered.

Whether facsimile reception has been selected is 25 determined at step S109. Control proceeds to step S111 if facsimile reception has been selected. If it has not been selected, control proceeds to step S110.

Here other processing is executed, after which control returns to step S106.

The CML of NCU 2 is turned on via the bus 26 at step S111. That is, the telephone line 2a is  
5 connected to the side of the facsimile apparatus. A preliminary procedure for communication is performed at step S112 in Fig. 16. At this time the bits 68, 69, X of the FIF in the DIS are all set to logical "1", whereby the apparatus on the transmitting side is  
10 notified of the fact that JPEG-encoded full-color data in Lab color space and JPEG-encoded data in sYCC color space can be received.

It is determined at step S113 whether bits 68, 69 of the FIF in the DCS reported from the apparatus on  
15 the transmitting side by the preliminary procedure are both "1", i.e., whether transmission of JPEG-encoded full-color data in Lab color space has been specified. If both of these bits are logical "1", control proceeds to step S114. If at least one of these bits  
20 is not logical "1", control proceeds to step S116.

At step S114, the JPEG-encoded full-color data in Lab color space is received and the data is printed at the size and resolution specified by the aforesaid DCS, then a post-procedure is executed at step S115 and  
25 control returns to step S106.

It is determined at step S116 whether bit 68 of the FIF in the DCS is "1". If it is determined that

this bit is "1", i.e., that transmission of JPEG-encoded grayscale data in Lab color space has been specified, then control proceeds to step S117, where the JPEG-encoded grayscale data in Lab color space is  
5 received and printed at a size and resolution specified by the aforesaid DCS. A post-procedure is then executed at step S118 and control returns to step S106.

On the other hand, if it is found at step S16  
10 that bit 68 of the FIF in the DCS is not "1", then control proceeds to step S119 in Fig. 17, where it is determined whether the X bit of the FIF in the DCS is "1", i.e., whether transmission of JPEG-encoded data in sYCC color space has been specified. If the bit is  
15 "1", control proceeds to step S122. If the bit is not "1", control proceeds to step S120 on the grounds that the apparatus is not capable of analyzing the received data. Here the data is received as monochrome binary information and processing for printing at the size  
20 and resolution specified by the DCS is executed, after which a post-procedure is executed at step S121 and control returns to step S106.

At step S122, the JPEG-encoded data in sYCC color space is received and the data is printed by the  
25 printing circuit 16 at a specific size that has been registered in the memory 18. For example, if the specific size is size A6, then the received data is

scaled in such a manner that the image is printed on size A4 printing paper in a 4-in-1 format. At this time printing is performed upon attaching a message or specific mark or the like indicating that the specific size has been printed. A post-procedure is then executed at step S123 and control returns to step S106.

Thus, in accordance with this embodiment as described above, when JPEG full-color data in sYCC color space has been received, printing at a specific size set in advance by the user can be performed even in a case where the apparatus on the transmitting side has specified only the number of pixels and not the resolution and printing size.

Further, by clearly indicating the fact that printing will be performed at a specific size, this fact will readily be recognized by the user, thereby making the apparatus easier to operate.

Thus, in accordance with the present invention as described above, the image in a received image file can be printed by a printing method that conforms to the color space of the image.

#### <Other Embodiments>

Note that the present invention can be applied to an apparatus comprising a single device or to system constituted by a plurality of devices.

Furthermore, the invention can be implemented by supplying a software program, which implements the

functions of the foregoing embodiments, directly or indirectly to a system or apparatus, reading the supplied program code with a computer of the system or apparatus, and then executing the program code. In  
5 this case, so long as the system or apparatus has the functions of the program, the mode of implementation need not rely upon a program.

Accordingly, since the functions of the present invention are implemented by computer, the program  
10 code installed in the computer also implements the present invention. In other words, the claims of the present invention also cover a computer program for the purpose of implementing the functions of the present invention.

15 In this case, so long as the system or apparatus has the functions of the program, the program may be executed in any form, such as an object code, a program executed by an interpreter, or script data supplied to an operating system.

20 Example of storage media that can be used for supplying the program are a floppy disk, a hard disk, an optical disk, a magneto-optical disk, a CD-ROM, a CD-R, a CD-RW, a magnetic tape, a non-volatile type memory card, a ROM, and a DVD (DVD-ROM and a DVD-R).

25 As for the method of supplying the program, a client computer can be connected to a website on the Internet using a browser of the client computer, and

the computer program of the present invention or an automatically-installable compressed file of the program can be downloaded to a recording medium such as a hard disk. Further, the program of the present invention can be supplied by dividing the program code  
5 constituting the program into a plurality of files and downloading the files from different websites. In other words, a WWW (World Wide Web) server that downloads, to multiple users, the program files that  
10 implement the functions of the present invention by computer is also covered by the claims of the present invention.

It is also possible to encrypt and store the program of the present invention on a storage medium  
15 such as a CD-ROM, distribute the storage medium to users, allow users who meet certain requirements to download decryption key information from a website via the Internet, and allow these users to decrypt the encrypted program by using the key information,  
20 whereby the program is installed in the user computer.

Besides the cases where the aforementioned functions according to the embodiments are implemented by executing the read program by computer, an operating system or the like running on the computer  
25 may perform all or a part of the actual processing so that the functions of the foregoing embodiments can be implemented by this processing.

Furthermore, after the program read from the storage medium is written to a function expansion board inserted into the computer or to a memory provided in a function expansion unit connected to the  
5 computer, a CPU or the like mounted on the function expansion board or function expansion unit performs all or a part of the actual processing so that the functions of the foregoing embodiments can be implemented by this processing.

10 As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the  
15 appended claims.